The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

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THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

It Deals Only with the Tariff Question.

TAXES MUST BE REDUCED.

President Cleveland Urges Immediate Action on the Part of Congress

He Strongly Advises a Revision of the Existing Tariff Laws, and Declares That Unless Measures Are Taken to Reduce the Surplus, the People Must Suffer. He Appeals to the Manufacturers to Exert Themselves in Favor of a Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president's annual message, read before congress, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY A HOARDING PLACE.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849.54.

THE SINKING FUND.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $138,058,320.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of $79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the treasury department, representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,283.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

NO EXECUTIVE POWER OF RELIEF.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people in an unusual manner money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASING BONDS.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

DEPOSITING MONEY IN BANKS AN OBJECTION.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our government.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

OUR SCHEME OF TAXATION.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles and thus create a tax upon all our people.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from federal legislation.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view, and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase of price which the tariff permits, the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

THE WOOL QUESTION.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large portion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and $36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

INCREASED COST OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is, of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

PATRIOTIC DUTY INVOLVED.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction, and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

NO QUESTION OF THEORIES.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

ALL OTHER QUESTIONS LAID ASIDE.

The constitution provides that the president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

ONTARIO TROUBLES.

Many Failures Reported and a Financial Panic Feared.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—There is every indication of a financial panic throughout Ontario soon. The suspension of the Central bank has been followed by a general decline in stocks. Federal bank stock within ten days has declined from over 100 to 76, and there has been a marked decrease in all bank stocks. There is a great stringency in money, and the outlook is far from reassuring. Two large wholesale dry goods firms in London, Ont., have failed within the last few days, John Laing & Co., with $190,000 liabilities and little or no assets, and John Green & Co., with $150,000 liabilities, assets about one-third. In Toronto J. W. Gale & Co., large wholesale dry goods, suspended payment, with $194,000 liabilities, nominal assets about $220,000. In each case English and continental firms are heavily involved. Other firms are hard pressed by banks, and the collapse of some is not unexpected. It is also feared that one or two of the smaller banks will succumb unless a change for the better speedily takes place.

Edward H. Allen and Howard M. Holden, millionaires of Kansas City, have brought suit to recover $50,000 from the Colorado Central Consolidated Mining company. The secretary of the company absconded with the money.

ANOTHER CABINET.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lamar, of Mississippi, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Don Dickinson Postmaster General, Vilas Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—These nominations have been sent to the senate by the president:

Lucius Q. A. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be secretary of the interior.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be postmaster general.

Gen Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury.

George L. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be United States treasurer.

Frederick Riley, the Young Barbarian.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 6.—Frederick Riley, aged 10, is an inmate of the Home of the Sisters of the Peace, in which are living over a hundred children. Riley is a very vicious boy and the other inmates are afraid of him and avoided him as much as possible. Riley found little Tommy Jones, 3 years old, playing in the kitchen alone. Riley caught the little fellow, gagged him with a handkerchief, and then after removing his clothing held him down on the top of a red hot stove. Jones succeeded in getting the handkerchief from his mouth, and his cries brought Sister Evangeline to his assistance, but not until he was terribly burned, and it is thought he will die. Riley was turned over to the police. His father is dead, and his mother being unable to control him, had put him in charge of the institution.

Two Hundred and Thirty Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—Two hundred and thirty men and boys quit work at King's flint glass factory Tuesday. About noon a committee of the workmen waited upon Manager Charles Zimmer and asked him: "Does this firm intend to abide by the agreement entered into with the workmen to give thirty days' notice of any contemplated shut down or strike?" To this Mr. Zimmer replied that he was not prepared to answer. The next question was: "Will this factory shut down on Jan. 2?" No answer was received to this or the question, "Is this list final?" The men and boys quietly dispersed, going to their respective homes. It is thought that this is the beginning of a strike that will affect 4,000 or 5,000 men.

Chinese Hypocrites Found Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—The police raided a Chinese laundry and arrested eight of the "Johns," who were engaged playing some kind of a game of chance. All of the men arrested belong to a Sunday school class in the Second Presbyterian church and are regular attendants. Hop Ling, who lives at Greensburg, but comes here every Saturday to have the advantage of Sunday school teaching, was one of the parties arrested, and when searched a huge revolver was found upon him. The arrests have created something of a sensation among the good ladies of the church who have taken so much interest in them.

Shot His Wife and Tried Suicide.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—James Funk shot his wife and attempted to commit suicide at the Logan house, in Wilmare, Minn. Funk is a railroad brakeman and has been leading a dissipated life. The landlord had just left the room when two shots were fired. Running back he found Mrs. Funk dying with a bullet through her heart and her husband severely but not fatally wounded. Funk handed his revolver to the landlord, asking him to finish the job.

A Wholesale Murderer on Trial.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 6.—Thomas G. Woolfolk was arraigned for the murder of his father, stepmother, five brothers and sisters and an aged aunt. Counsel for defense asked for continuance on account of absence of witnesses, which request was refused by Judge Gustin. When court adjourned seven jurors were in the box. It is thought the trial will occupy about a week's time and that conviction will result on the first indictment.

Warrants Against Indians.

PIERRE, D. T., Dec. 6.—Warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Coy for the arrest of Standing Boy and twenty other Indians, charging them with assault in having pulled guns on settlers who had bought wood from them. The wood was on the Winnebago reservation, and after the whites had paid for it the Indians would not allow them to take it away. Much interest is felt in the outcome of the trial.

The Stevens Petition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Hearing was begun before Surrogate Rollins on the petition of Mrs. Paran Stevens for the removal of the executors of her husband's estate, Messrs. Melcher, Stevens and Richardson. Mrs. Stevens' daughter, Lady Paget, joins in her mother's petition and was present with her in court. General mismanagement of the estate is alleged against the executors by the petitioners.

Precautions Against Dynamiters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A rule was adopted at the piers of the several steamship companies in this city by which all persons, except those having passes from the companies, are denied admission to the piers. The officers of the companies refuse to say anything about the rule, but it is said to have been adopted as a means of protection against dynamiters.

Two Children Burned to Death.

BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 6.—The residence of a family named Roberts, at Wright's station, was burned. Two children aged 8 and 10 were burned to death. The father was so badly burned that he may not recover. The mother was compelled to jump from an upstairs window with a babe in her arms.

Died 120 Years Old.

READING, Pa., Dec. 6.—Robert Springer, colored, of Carnarvon township, Berks county, is dead. He was said to be 120 years old. He was born in the south and escaped from slavery eighty years ago, hiding in the forest near Churchtown.

Mayor Sullivan Removed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—Mayor Sullivan has been removed from the Dublin jail to Tullamore prison. This was done in order to prevent the holding of the daily levees which have greatly lessened the hardship of Mr. Sullivan's imprisonment.

Death of Mother Mary Clark.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.—Mother Mary Frances Clark, superior general of the order of Sisters of Charity of America, died Sunday at the mother house in Table Mound township, Dubuque county, about twelve miles from this city. She founded the order of Sisters of Charity in this country, establishing the first mother house in Philadelphia in 1833. During the Know Nothing riots in 1848 her convent was destroyed, and, in company with four other sisters, she established the mother house in this city. The day prior to her death Pope Leo XIII sent her by cable a special blessing and plenary indulgence.

Dr. Parker Indignant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—It is claimed on Dr. Parker's behalf that his departure from Plymouth church Sunday before the benediction was on account of sudden illness. Dr. Parker sent to Assistant Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth church, $100 to reimburse the church for paying his hotel bill while in Brooklyn. In a note accompanying the check he said he hoped thus to put an end to the insults heaped upon him.

BRIEF MENTION.

A mob of fifty armed men undertook to wipe out the town of Gypsum, Kan., and five men were killed in the resulting affray.

The supreme court decides that a state has a right to tax out of existence or confiscate a business if it is deemed to be productive of poverty, and that no compensation can be claimed, thus upholding the prohibition laws of Kansas.

An old Maine farmer was attacked by burglars, who knocked him senseless and stole $32,000 from his trunk.

The evidence in the trial of E. L. Harper, vice president of the Fidelity National bank, showed the large overdrafts which helped wreck the bank.

The sister of Mrs. Grace Harrington tells a remarkable story of that lady's wanderings and strange return to her relatives.

A recent letter from President Cleveland to his former partner, Mr. Bissell, settles the question of his citizenship. He has renounced finally his claim to voting in Buffalo.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

THE FISH CASE.

COMMONWEALTH VS D. M. KINTER

The defendant was arrested for catching trout out of season, and was convicted and sentenced by a justice of the peace. The case was brought into court on a certiorari, and Judge Elwell delivered the following opinion on Monday morning, discharging the defendant.

OPINION.

The record in cases of summary conviction by a justice of the peace for the violation of a penal law must contain within itself a statement of guilt of the defendant with so much of clearness and certainty as to show jurisdiction both of the person and the subject matter. This is the rule in civil cases, McCabe vs. Culp 8 Phila. 630 and has long since been considered text law in summary proceedings to recover a fine or forfeiture imposed by a statute for doing any prohibited act. In Commonwealth vs. Borden 11 Smith 275 Mr. Justice Agnew, quoting Burns justice says, "If the person is found guilty there must be a conviction, judgment and execution, and the evidence against him must be such as the common law approves of, unless the statute expressly directs otherwise. And in conclusion there must be a *record* of the whole proceedings, wherein the justice must set forth the particular manner and circumstances, so if he be called to account for the same by a superior court it may appear that he has conformed to the law, and not exceeded the bounds presented to his jurisdiction. All this is reasonable and seems to be necessary to bound arbitrary power, and prevent oppression and injustice, to the citizen. And again on page 276 the Judge says, "We have never held that less than the essential parts or particular substance of the whole testimony should be set forth." This view of of the law is sustained by reference to numerous cases among them Commonwealth vs Nesbit 10 Casey 398, in which the law and practice of the Court is thus stated in the opinion of the Court. "When the record contains no definite, but only legal conclusion from unrecorded facts a superior Court cannot without compelling a return of the evidence or testimony, decide whether the legal conclusion of the officer be right or wrong. In such cases it usually reverses the conclusion, because no act appears upon it that justifies the judgment."

Tested by these well established rules of law and the uniform practice of the Courts, this record is fatally defective. The names of several witnesses for the prosecution appear in the record, but neither their testimony at length if they gave any, nor the substance of the evidence for the commonwealth is returned by the justice. This of itself is error for which the judgment must be reversed.

The record of the conviction fails to show when or where the offense charged was committed. After setting forth the arrest of the defendant and other matters preliminary to the hearing, and after stating that witnesses were sworn the record of conviction follows in these words: "After hearing the evidence in this case, the justice finds the defendant guilty of killing and having in his possession twenty speckled trout and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of suit." Commitment issued March 5, 1886 to G. W. Knouse Const. returned May 31, 1887, defendant not found. called in by plaintiff to be transfered. Same day commitment issued to M. E. Cox Const. of Bloomsburg."

For anything that appears in this record the act of the defendant in having speckled trout in his possession may have been within the month when it is lawful to kill trout or have them in possession. The place where he had them may not have been within the jurisdiction of the justice. The record as we find it may have been literally true, and the defendant innocent of any penal act. Again the act although illegal may have been committed in some other county. But it may be said that all this is supplied by the information which sets forth time and place with reasonable certainty, and this would be so if the justice in the judgment of conviction had referred to the information, and found the defendant guilty as therein charged. In Commonwealth vs. Borden *supra* the record was sustained solely on the ground that the reference to the complaint made it part of the judgment of correction. In the absence of such reference and in the absence of evidence showing that the information was sustained thereby the conviction was clearly erroneous. It would be well for justices of the peace in cases of summary convictions to obtain and follow substantially the approved form in the case last cited. Instead of a lumping fine it would be much better, if not actually necessary, that the defendant should, in words, be adjudged to forfeit and pay ten dollars for each and every trout so killed and had in possession by him, in the whole amounting etc. to be collected and distributed as directed by the Act of Assembly of 1878.

It is not necessary that the sentence should be in the alternative to pay the fine or be committed, but it is essential that this alternation should be contained in the warrant of commitment. The warrant in this case was erroneous in that it commanded the sheriff to keep the defendant two hundred days in the county jail. It ought to have authorized the sheriff to receive the fine and to keep the defendant in custody one day for each dollar of fine unpaid. It was not necessary that either the judgment of conviction or the warrant of commitment should distribute the fund. The law does that without the aid of an adjudication.

There are several exceptions by counsel for the defendant which I have not deemed it necessary to discuss. The case is to be reversed upon the grounds above set forth. I add however for the benefit of magistrates that when a continuance of the hearing in a penal action is had recognizance should be taken for the appearance of the defendant. If this is not done a second warrant of arrest would be necessary.

And now Dec 5, 1887, the adjudication of conviction is reversed, and the defendant is discharged from his recognizance entered into in No. 83 Sept. T. 1887.

Wm. Elwell, P. J.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1887.

Probably your readers are not aware of the immense quantities of mail matter distributed throughout the country by the Government at Washington. To give them some faint conception of its magnitude, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the United States mail sent out from the Interior Department alone, averages in weight 3,000 pounds daily. But all told, the Government perhaps distributes about 30,000 pounds daily, especially during the season, when "public documents" are being scattered broad cast throughout the land by members of Congress who do not wish their constituents to forget them during their stay at the capital. Perhaps another thing that few persons, except the losers themselves, ever think of, is the amount of money lost in the mails. Last year $27,687 was found in dead letters, of which amount $22,639 was restored to the owners; $6,672 thus found, could not be returned, and was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Government; likewise the sum of $2,721, the proceeds of auction sales of unclaimed packages of merchandise, found in the mails.

Postmaster General Vilas is certainly to be congratulated upon his masterly and successful management of the great Department committed to his charge, for his annual report shows the most gratifying results. The revenues of the Department have gained over the preceding year nearly $4,840,000, which may be termed the high water mark, while the disbursements increased but little more than two million dollars; two years since, under the Republican regime, the deficiency was $700,000. This sum has been reduced nearly three fourths under economical Democratic administration, and if the present ratio of reduction continues a few months, the deficiency will disappear entirely.

If the Democracy had done nothing else to win the support and confidence of the country, their management of the public lands and of the postal affairs of the nation entitles the party to a new lease of power. Both Secretary Fairchild and Comptroller Turnbolm make two very important recommendations in their reports—the former urging upon Congress the need of enacting a fire proof hall for the better protection of perishable Government records—the latter proposing to Congress the codification of the bank laws; that the Comptroller is earnestly in favor of his scheme is shown by his sending a letter to each Congressman, fully explaining its provisions.

A Treasury statement shows that for the month of November there was a net increase of $2,360,667 in the circulation and a net increase of $8,871,746 in the amount of cash in the Treasury. The increase in circulation was in silver certificates, gold coin, standard silver dollars, and subsidiary silver in the order named.

Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, celebrated his 71st birthday last week. Four Supreme Justices—Waite, Field, Miller and Bradley—could some time since have laid aside the judicial robes and retired on salaries of $10,000 each the balance of their lives, yet these hale old men present the rare and refreshing spectacle of working everyday, when they might receive the very same pay for doing nothing. Each Supreme Justice is entitled to a private secretary at $1,800 a year, and I believe all of them avail themselves of the privilege except the venerable Chief Justice, who says such an official attachment would only be in his way.

Secretary Lamar's age (he was 62 last September) is urged as a serious objection by some against his transfer to the Bench, as since the Court was organized, only two Justices of that advanced age have been appointed. But Mr. Lamar, his friends say, is good for ten years service.

Washington is now crowded with the floating population who dance attendance upon the coming and the going of Congress, and of course all such individuals have some personal object in view. There are the lobbyists, male and female, the office seekers of both sexes, and great army of cranks crooks and adventurers who are wooing fame and fortune.

The deliberations of the Democratic Caucus resulted, as you have seen by telegraph, about as I have indicated in this correspondence, though it is much to be regretted that the excitement engendered in the canvass for doorkeeper of the House precipitated a personal conflict between two of the members, which after the passion of the moment had passed, was honorably and amicably adjusted.

It is thought that Mr. Lamar's nomination for Supreme Justice will be sent to the Senate this week, but it is not probable that he will assume the duties of the position until after the holidays, as there are many matters in the Interior Department demanding his attention.

A Boy Criminal's Jump.

BETWEEN NANTICOKE AND WILKESBARRE HE ESCAPES FROM THE CUSTODY OF OFFICERS.

Wilkes Barre, Dec. 1.—A boy not more than 12 years old was arrested in Nanticoke this morning. He had visited a number of saloons, asking for beer, liquor and cigars, and had exhibited a large amount of money. He was taken before Burgess Powell, but with the calm assurance of a veteran criminal refused to answer a single question put to him or to tell his name or where he came from. About $175 in money, a loaded revolver and a valuable watch and chain were found upon him. It is believed that he is from some of the neighboring towns and that after committing some theft he has run away from home.

This afternoon it was decided to send him to this city, and he was put on board a train in care of a officer. The train had not gone more than a couple of miles, and was running through the woods, when the boy made a sudden rush, and getting out of the door, jumped off the platform. The train was not running more than twelve or fourteen miles an hour, and, after rolling over several times, he got up and ran off into the thick underbrush. No effort was made to recapture them.

A Bomb Under a Newspaper Office.

Renovo, Pa., Nov. 30.—At noon today a twenty-one-inch piece of gas pipe, heavily loaded with dynamite powder, was discovered under the *Evening News* office. A five inch fuse partly burned, showing that a dastardly attempt had been made to blow up the office and its contents. The publisher of the paper, J. P. Dwyer, has no idea how the bomb got there or what could have been the motive of those who wished his destruction.

The President's message sent to Congress on Tuesday, appears in full on the first page. It is an able document and worthy of careful perusal. The President wants the pledges that have been made by both parties in regard to revenue revision, carred out.

Miners' Grievances.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS ISSUED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STRIKERS.

The joint committee who have in hand the management of the strike in the anthracite coal regions of the Lehigh Valley has issued the following appeal to the public:

During the last decade the wages of all classes of labor, particularly skilled labor, have gradually and steadily advanced, but the wages of the anthracite coal worker have just as gradually been reduced. In proof of this assertion we find, by reference, the wages paid to laborers in the anthracite coal regions in past years equal the average wages paid skilled labor in any section of the country.

During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, from 1869 to 1874 inclusive, the wages paid the anthracite miner were kept at a figure sufficiently large, but the great strike of the year 1875 terminated in a defeat to the men, brought down wages with a crash and left the miners to the mercy of the operators and corporations, protest being useless. The miners in the middle Lehigh region, which includes the lower portions of Luzerne county, the mining region of Carbon county and that portion of Schuylkill county known as the Panther Creek Valley, have in the last two years made demands for an increase in pay. The first demand was adopted at a convention of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor, held at Wilkesbarre on January 27, 1886.

The second effort was made with the Lehigh operators in writing, signed by the representatives of the workmen and dated the 27th of March, 1886, requesting a reduction of the hours per day on and after the 1st day of May, 1886, the demand formally submitted to govern the rate of wages paid, neither proposition being honored by an answer. Owing to the increase in wages in other sections of the country and the prosperous condition of the coal trade (it must be remembered the Schuylkill miners and all miners working for those operators governed by the Schuylkill Coal Exchange were working at an advance granted in November, 1885) another demand was made by the Lehigh miners in August, 1886, for an advance of 10 per cent. and a reduction of mine supplies, beginning with the first day of September, and like the previous demands, request was made that in case of refusal arbitration should be resorted to, the decision of which should be final. The failure to grant this request for conference and arbitration caused considerable public notoriety and the miners positively stated if some concessions were not made a stoppage of work would take place.

The attention of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor being called to the state of facts existing in that section and the danger of a strike, one of the officers of the board was sent into that section to investigate the matter and urge settlement. The justice of the proposition reiterated by the public press, after thorough and careful research, was made so plain that public appeals were made to the operators to make concessions and avoid a collision, but all to no purpose. Finally a proposition was offered by the operators giving an advance of 2 per cent.; which was accepted under protest by the men, who continued at work. The fourth and final demand was made on the 17th day of August of the present year, asking an advance on all wages and contract prices covering the Middle Lehigh, the Northumberland and lower anthracite coal regions, beginning with the first of September, coupled with a proposition that in case of refusal arbitration was demanded, the decision to be final.

The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company agreed to meet the representatives of the workingmen, and by appointment a meeting was arranged and a compromise effected, giving the employes of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company an advance of 8 per cent, on the then existing wages, based upon the price of coal at $2.50 per ton at Schuylkill Haven, said wages to be a minimum and an advance of 33⅓ per cent on each dollar, or fractional part of a dollar, that coal would advance on the market. The Reading collieries continued at work, with all others who signified their willingness to comply with the terms agreed to with the Reading Coal and Iron Company. During all this time the operators of the Middle Lehigh region, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh Valley Company and the Mineral Mining Company refused to meet committees appointed by organized labor and resisted any claim made in advance. All efforts to arbitrate the question on the part of the miners proved useless, and the public sympathy is now appealed to to interfere in behalf of suffering labor.

Statements by the operators have been made through the public press attempting to prove that the wages paid their employes were all that could be asked for, in the face of the fact that the miserable pittance given is notoriously insufficient for the ordinary support of life for ourselves and our families.

Daniel Duffy,
Chas B. Palsgrove,
P. J. Kiley,
D M Evans,
John J Meighan,
Joseph Cahill,
Committee on Appeal.

The French Republic has a new President. M. Grevy having resigned, Sadi Carnot was elected his successor by the Congress of Senators and Deputies at Versailles on the 3rd inst.

The latest crisis in French politics apparently had its origin in the trial of General Caffarel and others on the charge of trafficking in decorations of the Legion of Honor. The trial was begun on November 6. On November 9, before the Tribunal, testimony was forthcoming that two letters written by M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grevy, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had been concocted with the intent to baffle investigation. They were dated and purported to have been written in May and June, 1884, but the maker of the paper on which they were written testified that the paper was not manufactured until October, 1885.

This and other testimony bearing upon these letters made a profound sensation. The public prosecutor announced that an inquiry would be instituted regarding them.

On the day after the testimony regarding the Wilson letters, what the French call a Presidential crisis seemed imminent. M. Wilson's wife is the only daughter of President Grevy, and she, her husband, and their children lived with M. Grevy in the Elysee. The aged President wished to keep them there, but the popular storm forced Wilson from that shelter.

It was on November 18 that M. Wilson was forced to quit the Elysee. On the following day the storm turned from the obnoxious son in-law, and was directed wholly upon the President himself. The streets were placarded with caricature and lampoons. The police were kept busy with the crowds that hooted and sang satirical songs in front of the Elysee. In the chamber of Deputies the Ministry was beaten, and it immediately resigned. M. Grevy summoned one politician after another in the endeavor to persuade them to form a new cabinet, but none of them was willing to undertake the task. M. Clemenceau had an interview with the President which lasted for three hours. He urged M. Grevy to resign. The President said that he desired to retire into private life, but wished to quit the Elysee with honor. He spoke of M. Wilson as the victim of a political intrigue himself. During several days great and direct pressure was brought to bear upon M. Grevy, and on November 23 he informed M. Maret, a radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, that he had decided to resign. But he would first, he said, issue an address, in which he would disclaim responsibility for the condition of affairs, and declare that his retirement was forced by the impossibility of governing the country. On the following day M. Ribot consented to form a cabinet. At his request the president consented to confer with his late Ministers. Accordingly M. Rouvier and his colleagues were summoned, and it was understood that they would continue to act as the advisers of the retiring President until his resignation should take effect.

M Grevy is reported to have suffered greatly in health by reason of the political troubles. He is in the 75th year of his age. He was elected President of the French Republic on January 30, 1879, after the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, for a term of 7 years, and at its conclusion was re elected for a like term. At the beginning of the recent agitation he protested that a President had the right to serve out the term for which he was elected, and that for him to resign because of the overthrow of his ministry was to establish a pernicious precedent. For several days he was firm in his determination to remain, but the pressure brought to bear upon him was too great to be successfully resisted.

Holiday Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In pursuance of its usual custom, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell Christmas and New Year excursion tickets between all stations on its main line and branches at reduced rates. The tickets will be sold on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th. and 31st, 1887 and January 1st and 2nd, 1888, good for return trip until January 3d, 1888, inclusive.

These tickets will enable the public to visit friends and enjoy the social pleasures of the glad season at a trifling expense for railway fare.

Court Proceedings.

When Court opened on Monday morning Judge Elwell and Associate Judge McHenry were on the bench. A telegram from Centralia announced the illness of Judge Murphy, and his inability to be present.

Judge Elwell announced from the bench just before the clerk of the quarter sessions began to take constables' returns, that, in his opinion, that part of the recent liquor law which directs a constable to visit at least once a month every place in his bailiwick where liquor is sold, is inoperative as to a constable elected before the passage of the act, or before the thirteenth day of May, 1887; because, as to him, the act is unconstitutional, as imposing upon him without compensation a duty which did not exist at the time of his election; but that it is constitutional as to a constable elected or appointed since the date mentioned. Where a constable had undertaken at this term to report such visits, he was required to make his return complete; but where he had not undertaken to report, he was held not bound to do so. Constables elected hereafter must make the visits and reports.

In charging the grand jury upon the subject of application to make a bridge a county bridge, Judge Elwell said that recent legislation had modified the law. He stated the former practice—petition to the Court for appointment of viewers; action and report of viewers, action of grand jury upon favorable report of viewers, approval by Court of favorable report of grand jury, approval also by the board of county commissioners, entry of bridge upon record as a county bridge, to be thenceforth maintained by the county. Now, however, the commissioners, instead of entering the bridge as a county bridge, may offer to aid the townships in the construction by a certain amount out of the county funds, or they may agree with the townships to build a certain part, as the abutments, leaving the construction of the rest to the townships; or, as a different instance, the county may build the superstructure and the townships the foundation of the bridge. Whether this statute provides an improved method may be better ascertained in the future; but, as the general principle that the county is to intervene only where the expense is too great for the townships to bear alone, remains unaltered, it is proper that the grand jury should know this change in the law, and should act in view of it.

"After disposing of other matters, it is usual for the grand jury to examine the public buildings, and to make such report of their condition as they shall deem proper. You cannot fail to observe that great improvement has been made in the appearance of this room since Court was here last convened. The ceiling had become unsafe from leakage at the time the roof was repaired and before that time; it was necessary to have a new ceiling at any rate; and, in the opinion of the Court, it was wise, while repairs were in progress, to thoroughly renovate the Court room, which has been done in a manner, as it appears to us, creditable to the county. We have now a Court room equal to any in the country round about us; its acoustics were always excellent, and now the room is convenient and one of which the county may be justly proud. A former grand jury recommended the removal of the long rows of steam pipes, and connecting with the steam heat furnished by the company in town; this has been done, and the heat is more equable and more easily controlled the steam heat from the boiler in the Court house was a great improvement over any former means of heating the building, and this is a great improvement over that. The woodwork seems to be substantial and well done and the painting commends the skill of the artists who have done that. You will, however, make examination and report for yourselves, if you see proper to say anything upon the subject. If it is all right and as it should be, it would not be out of the way that the officers and the workmen should receive the commendation of the grand jury."

Judge Elwell also held that the 17th section of the Act of May 13, 1887, is unconstitutional. This section is as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful for any person with or without license to furnish by sale, gift or otherwise to any person any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, on any day upon which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor, or a person of known intemperate habits, or a person visibly affected by the use of intoxicating drink, either for his or her use, or for the use of any other person, or to sell or furnish liquors to any person on a passbook or order on a store, or to receive from any person any goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions in exchange for liquors, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the offender shall be fined not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than twenty or more than ninety days."

Its unconstitutionality is declared on the ground that the title of the act is defective, it being "To restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof." Section 17 imposes a penalty for furnishing "by sale, gift or otherwise," which is not covered by the title. This does not affect the general subject, however, as the act of 1854 is still in force, and under it any one may be indicted for selling to minors, &c.

Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Pottsville, arrived on Monday afternoon, and presided from Tuesday morning on. Judge Murphy was also sufficiently recovered to come up on Tuesday.

Constables' returns taken.

Cyrus Robbins appointed foreman of grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. Emerson J. Lore. Defendant enters recognizance for appearance at next term.

W. J. Barrett appointed tipstaff to grand jury.

Road in Benton and Sugarloaf. Petition filed to abide the result of exceptions to the report of viewers.

Central Poor District of Luzerne county vs. Beaver township district. Petition filed and appeal from order of removal allowed.

Reports of sale in estates of George Fedder, deceased, William Mensinger, deceased, and Charles Brown, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Auditors' reports in estates of John Keifer and John Heidelberger, confirmed nisi.

Registers' accounts confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in estate of Frederick Crouse.

A. B. Stewart vs. W. H. Whitenight. Execution attachment, defendant's claim of $300 filed.

Samuel Miller vs. John Brofee. Rule to show cause why inquisition shall not be set aside, discharged.

Commonwealth vs. D. M. Kinter, catching trout out of season. Opinion of court filed.

Cole vs. Cole. Opinion of court filed.

Auditor's report in estate of R. H. Little, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Road in Scott, near Chas. Rink's lot, in Lightstreet. Viewers' report against vacating a road confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road at Lightstreet, near the B. & S. R. R. confirmed nisi.

Returns of inquests in estates of Samuel Smoyer, B. F Kinney and Jonas Doty, confirmed nisi.

Reports of sales in estates of Anna Young, Reuben Hess and Samuel Smoyer, confirmed nisi.

Lucinda Seesholtz vs. C. B. Seesholtz. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Exceptions filed to report of viewers of a road in Scott, near lower Lime Ridge. Petition for viewers filed, not to be appointed until exceptions are disposed of.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Jones. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. J. A. Howard. Nol. pros. allowed.

Official bonds of W. G. Girton and Ezra Stephens, County Commissioners-elect, approved.

Commonwealth vs. Lafayette Fenstermacher, assault and battery. A true bill.

Also another indictment against same defendant, for assault and battery with intent to rape.

Reports of viewers against a road in Benton, near J. R. Cole's, confirmed nisi.

Bonds of C. H. Campbell, Register & Recorder-elect, approved.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Reeder, fornication and bastardy. A true bill.

A. B Croop appointed guardian of Mamie Gruver and Lizzie R. Gruver, minor children of John A. Gruver, deceased.

J. M. Teats vs. School & Church Furnishing Co., Fishingcreek school district, garnishee. Judgment against defendant for want of an appearance.

Sidney Fuller vs. S. R. Canfield et al. Judgment for plaintiff for $494.90.

Sale ordered in estate of Hannah Shultz, deceased.

Road in Fishingcreek township, near Buttonwood school house. Report of viewers in favor of a road confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate ordered in estate of J. O. Wintersteen.

Report on exceptions in estate of John Reinbold confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of Thomas Polk confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of public road in Benton, near H. F. Everett's, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a public road in Benton, near A. T. Ikeler's, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of D. Rarig, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers against a road in Orange, near C. K. Canfield's, confirmed nisi.

Ikeler vs. Welliver et al. Return of inquest confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Pine, near Bardo's, confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in estate of George Linn.

Report of viewers in favor of a county bridge in Orange, near B. & S. R. R. depot, confirmed nisi.

Road in Benton, near J. J. McHenry's. John H. Aisman, W. S. Hess and Philip Creasy appointed viewers.

Report of sale in estate of S. M. Patterson, confirmed nisi.

Thomas Coleman, W. Kramer, of Fishingcreek, and S. J. Pealer appointed viewers of a road in Greenwood, near W. W. Eves.

Report of inspectors of a county bridge near Joseph Ash's, filed.

Report of inspectors of a county bridge near Bruce Sutliff's, filed.

Iram Derr, Augustus Everhart and I. A. Dewitt appointed viewers to vacate a road in Sugarloaf and Benton.

Widows' appraisements confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. L. Fenstermaker, recognizance forfeited, to be respited on appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. J. Reeder, case tried, verdict guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment.

The following roads were confirmed finally:

Sugarloaf near D. Lewis and J. Hartman.
Greenwood near J. Utt's.
Jackson near Perry Knouse's.
Benton near Eli McHenry's.
Locust near Clark Rhoads'.
Fishingcreek near S. Shives'.
Locust near J. Snyder's.
Bridge over east branch of Briarcreek in Briarcreek twp.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. O. Breece fornication and bastardy, recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. F. Glasmyer, false pretense, a true bill.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the court took a recess of an hour, there being no cases ready for trial.

Commonwealth vs. J. S. Mann, selling liquor to minors, recognizance taken for appearance at next sessions.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of Pond's Extract cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" Pond's Extract, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other.

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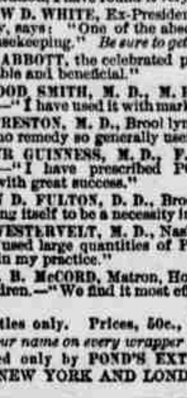

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,

Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

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HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

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MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retai
Wheat per bushel......	83	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl...	4.00 to 625	
Butter......	24	26
Eggs......	24	26
Potatoes......	60	70
Hams......	12	16
Dried Apples......	03	05
Side......	07	10
Shoulder......	09	12
Chickens......	06	10
Geese......		
Lard per lb......	10	12
Vinegar per gal......	20	30
Onions per bushel......	75	1 00
Veal skins......	07	
Wool per lb......	35	
Hides...	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminous $3.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

New York, Dec. 5, 1887.

The week opens rainy, and weather having moderated again the market on game poultry, etc., is depressed and prices low. Receipts of fruit showing a falling off and market firm, especially on cranberries, grapes and also choice grades of apples. Quote fancy new town pippin at from 2 50 to $5 per bbl., kings, gravenstein, snow and cranberry pippin 2 50 to 3 25; baldwins, greenings and spies $2 to 2 50 Cranberries, fancy, large, dark $10 to $11 per bbl., fair $8 to $9; crates, large, fancy, $3 to 3 50; good 2 75 to $3. Fla. oranges, fancy, 3 50 per box; choice russets 2 50 Catawba grapes, choice, 6 to 7c per lb., concord 6 to 8c. Hickory nuts 1 85 to $2 per bushel. Notwithstanding the heavy importations of potatoes firm prices are being maintained; selling State rose, burbank and hebron 2 25 to 2 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes, fancy, 3 50 to $4. Onions in liberal supply; selling choice red or yellow 2 50 to $3. Russia turnips $1. Celery 1 25 to 1 50 per dozen bunches. Cabbage scarce and prices firm; selling from $7 to $9 per 100. The market on eggs continues very favorable and fresh stock in light receipt; worth to-day 26 to 27c; limed 18c; fancy leghorn, pure white, 30 to 35c. Strictly fancy and fresh grades of butter in good demand, receipts being light; creamery, 30 to 32c; choice 26 to 27; select dairy tubs and pails, 25 to 27c; good 22 to 24c. Choice dressed veals 10 to 11c; hogs 7 to 7½c But little doing to-day in poultry, owing to the rain, but we anticipate a good demand and better trade later in the week. Choice turkeys 11 to 12c; good 9 to 10c. Chickens, choice, 10 to 11c; good 9c. Ducks 1c to 12c Geese 8 to 10c Quail $2 per doz. Partridge 85c to $1 per pr. Wild ducks are very scarce and red head worth now $2 to 2 25 per pr, mallards 75c to $1; common 50c. Rabbits 30 to 40c per pr Venison 11 to 14c per lb Beans in larger receipt and prices little easier Marrow 2 50 to 2 55; white kidney 2 50, red 2 15 to 2 30. Honey, white clover, 15 to 17c per lb., buckwheat 9 to 12c Fancy evaporated apples 10c; sun dried 6c. Blackberries 8½c Raspberries 23 to 24c. Hay 70 to 90c Rye straw 60 75c. Few furs come forward and prices not fairly established yet. Mink 50 to 80c. Fox 80c. to 1 50. Coon 70c to $1. Oppossom 20 to 40c. Muskrat 10 to 16. Beaver 5 50 to $7, as to kind and quality.

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Sugarloaf township, on or about the first of October, 1887, a red and white heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 9 3t. DAVID KOCHER.

FARM FOR SALE.

If not sold before THURSDAY, December 22, 1887, will be offered at public sale, on that day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock p. m. The farm contains about 150 acres, situated in Liberty township, Montour county, 9 miles west of Danville, on public road leading from Mooresburg to Northumberland. The improvements are a Large Two Story Brick Dwelling House, large frame bank barn, wagon shed, pig pens, and all other outbuildings. A fountain spring of never failing water at the door. About 100 acres under cultivation and well adapted to raising grain and grass and well fenced. Balance is good timber. A Young Orchard of 100 apple trees in bearing, together with all kinds of choice fruit. The farm is well adapted to stock raising, having an outlet for cattle and hogs of about 5,000 acres of mountain land, with plenty of water and pasturage. The farm is the property of the estate of Jacob Boyer, deceased. For further particulars apply to or address, J. S. BOYER, Shamokin, Pa., J. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa., or at the premises. dec2-3t.

Schuyler's Hardware.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

In making your selections for holiday presents nothing is appreciated better than an article that is useful. Pretty, useless articles are soon laid to one side and forgotten, but an article of daily use is a constant reminder of the giver. We give below some suggestions from our stock, and cordially invite an inspection, whether you wish to buy or not. For the Mother, Agate Iron ware is always welcome; we have a large assortment, Tea and Coffee pots, Tea Kettles, Dish pans, Wash basins, Stew pans, Kettles, Water buckets, Pudding pans, Drinking cups, Pie plates, Dippers, Spoons, Cake griddles, Batter pails, or a set of fancy Toilet ware, Bird cages large variety, Clothes wringers, Fancy Metal Tea pots, One Minute Coffee pots, Copper Tea Kettles, Nickle plated Kettles, Mrs. Potts Sad irons, scissors, Egg beaters.

RODGERS' Silverware.

Our stock is the largest in this section, consisting of Call bells, Drinking Cups, Pie, Cake, Fruit, Fish, Butter, Dinner, Tea and Carving knives, Nut picks, Button hooks from 3 to 10 inches long. Breakfast, Dinner and Pickle Casters. Butter, Berry and Cake dishes, Cream and Water pitchers, Table, Dessert, Tea, Sugar, Salt and Berry spoons, Spoon holders, Sugar tongs, Napkin rings, Sugar bowls, Syrup cups, Candle sticks.

CUTLERY.

Our line of cutlery deserves special mention. Scissors and Shears of the celebrated Heinisch make put up in sets in handsome cases or singly, pocket knives all kinds and prices, a special line of fine English goods for best trade. Table knives and forks 60c. to $30.00 a doz. in handsome plush satin lined cases or without. Carving sets in great variety, breakfast and dinner carvers from 75c. to $20.00 a set in coaco, rubber, celluloid, Stag bone, ivory, Walrus and pearl handles, put up in handsome plush cases or without. Razors and shaving sets.

THERMOMETERS.

The new circular thermometer five to eight inch dial, price reduced to $2.50, every one warranted. Fishing rods, Fly books, Reels, etc. Guns, Revolvers, Tools for everybody. Sleigh bells.

SKATES! SKATES!

Especially for the holidays, all sizes; the new adjustable all clamp skate is all the go since the price has dropped so low everybody can buy them.

GUNS! GUNS!

We have on hand left from the season's sale a few muzzle and breech loading Guns which we wish to close out this season. No reasonable offer refused; now is your chance for a good gun at a low price.

Yours Resp.
J. R. Schuyler & Co,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Now is the
chance to get
a good,
cheap
OVERCOAT,
SUIT,
HATS, CAPS
AND
Gents'
Furnishing
Goods,
FOR
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Presents.
We have fine
Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUFFLERS,
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AND DOG SKIN
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at astonishingly
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	6:04 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:59 p m

SALES.

DECEMBER 22.—Will be offered at public sale, at 1 o'clock p. m., if not sold before that date, a farm containing about 150 acres of ground, situated in Liberty township, Montour county. For further particulars see advertisement on second page.

FOR SALE.—1 grey mare, 4 years old, 1 brown mare, 4 years old, Bonny Doon, 1 draft horse. WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN. dec2tf Orangeville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One colt, two years old next Spring, one colt one year old next Spring, iron grays, Percheron and Clyuedale stock. Will make horses weighing 1300 to 1400 lbs.

C. W. TRUMP,
Near Bowman's mill. Orange Twp.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office.

Notice to Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June 2nd 1881, (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description by boundaries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.

Oct 28 tf JOHN B. CASEY, Com's Clerk.

The price of envelopes has been recently advanced by the manufacturers, but we have in stock 40,000 that will be sold just as low as ever, with your business card printed on the same. Ask for prices. tf.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Personal.

Dr. W. M. Reber returned home on Tuesday very much improved in health, and ready to resume his large practice. He has been in Philadelphia five months, under medical treatment.

Gold-headed silk umbrellas at Mrs. Ent's.

The boating season on the canal is about over.

We beat the world for juveniles at Mercer's.

Students will soon be returning home to spend the holidays.

Holiday goods in great variety now open at Mrs. Ent's store.

The Numidia church case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

At Mercer's drug and book store you will find a nice selection of Holiday goods.

Mahanoy City is preparing to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its incorporation, December 16.

Blank deeds for sale at the COLUMBIAN office, at 5 cents apiece, or 50 cents a dozen. Only a few at this price. 3t.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Mary J. Samuels to Mr. Harry Housel at the Normal school, on Wednesday, December 14.

Get your silverware for Christmas presents of C. E. Savage. His assortment is complete, embracing the newest designs of the finest finish and best quality. [9-3t.

Young Jersey cow will be fresh in about a month, for sale. Also a fine Jersey red boar, lot of blooded fowls, and a double seated sleigh. Inquire at the Sanatorium, opposite the Grange store.

On our fourth page will be found the resolution which passed in the Legislature May 18th, 1887, in reference to Industrial Education. The Governor has appointed a committee of five to report to the Legislature at its next session.

Perfumery in novel packages, fancy match boxes, thermometers, easels, tripods, key racks, celluloid and zylonite toilet sets, shaving sets, kid-body dolls, fairy lamps, and other holiday goods at Mrs. Ent's store.

A venison supper and dance will be given at the McHenry House, Benton, Friday evening, December 23d. Supper will be served at nine o'clock, after which the dancing floor will be used until the "wee sma' hours."

Grand opening of holiday goods this week at A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa. Stock larger than ever before. An elegant line of stationer's fancy goods, books, toys, games, dolls, tree ornaments, confectioneries, &c., &c. Prices very low. If you would save money, give us a trial.

China silk and fancy goods at Mrs. Ent's.

Fodder cutter and crusher, also a full line of bob sleds.

tf WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.

Mr. M. F. Eyerly is again made grandpa This time it is a girl and Mr. and Mrs. Spiegelmyer are as happy as they can be.

A lot of fancy cards with name printed on, will be sold very cheap at this office to close them out. A pack of printed cards worth 50 cents at half price. 4t

A local institute will be held at Mainville, commencing Friday evening of next week with lecture by Prof. Noetling. The institute will continue during Saturday.

C. E. Savage has a full line of the most reliable optical goods manufactured. Gold and steel frames. Also, a nice line of clocks, suitable for Christmas presents. (3t

Mr. B. F. Hicks has built a neat storeroom on his lot, corner of Iron and Sixth street. He expects to open up in a few days with a full line of groceries and general merchandise.

The remains of Mrs. Mary Moore were brought to Bloomsburg last Saturday morning accompanied by her husband. Funeral services were held last Sunday afternoon, which were largely attended by sympathising friends.

There will be a "Parish gathering" of St. Paul's congregation at the Rectory on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admission fee, 10 cents, for a church purpose. Persons within or without the congregation are invited. All are welcome.

It is worth a visit to A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, to look over the beautiful goods in his Japanese department. Hundreds of handsome, rare, and valuable articles from China and Japan just opened for the holiday trade. Come early and select your presents.

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg will begin the winter term on Tuesday Jan. 3d 1888. The Senior class is larger than that of last year, and the equipment of the school in all respects was never before as good. Students are received at any time. Many are prepared for college. Send for a catalogue.

We invite the attention of customers and visitors to our large and well selected assortment of elegant styles of gold and silver watches and all kinds of jewelry. It has never been our privilege to offer as large and beautiful line of goods at prices to suit all. C. E. Savage, 3 doors above the First National Bank. [9-3t.

The jury in the Patterson pension case, which was tried at Auburn last week, failed to agree and Dr. Mills, John Laidlaw and 'Blind Patterson' were taken from Auburn to Utica Monday by United States Marshal Dewitt Staring. They will be given a second trial in the United States Court in March next.—Waverly *Tribune*.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Benton for week ending November 30, 1887:

J. N. Stoner, Esq., Mr. W. F. Chistlethwait, Joseph Chace, Esq., Mr. James Carmon, Mr. David Doty, Mr. Henry C. Everett.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

The funeral of Mrs. W. L. Fornwald took place Friday morning and was very largely attended. The funeral services were held at the house and were conducted by Revs. Ganoe, Riddle, Yocum, and Wagner. There were many beautiful floral offerings, A large procession of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the remains to Rosemont cemetery, where interment took place.

Mr. and Mrs. Holloway Kelley lost an interesting little girl last Saturday morning. About six months ago a physician was called in to treat the child for diabetes. Every means was used for its recovery but they failed, and gradually it grew worse until death claimed it. She was a favorite among all who knew her. The death is a sad blow to the parents, who have the sympathy of many friends.

The Shickshinny *Echo* of last week says: We have assurances from those in authority that the Wilkes-Barre & Western Railway will be completed from Millville to Shickshinny as early in the Spring as the weather will permit. Arrangements are now being completed to secure what financial aid is necessary to complete the link. The road will be finished and operated as the Wilkes-Barre & Western.

Mr. N. P. Moore of Buck Horn met with an accident Friday evening of last week. He was calling at Mr. John Penman's on Iron street, and after leaving the house, he intended to cross over to Mr. Mathias Appleman's. As he was going down the steps from Mr. Penman's house he made a misstep and fell to the pavement below. Mr. Moore arose and staggered across the street toward Mr. Appleman's. His head was considerably bruised.

There is no drama of more power and truthfulness than T. S. Arthur's "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," now being played by Brockway, Coots and Gill's Company. It is brimful of incidents, and holds an audience from the rise of the curtain to its fall in the last act. Humor, pathos and sentiment prevail throughout the entire piece, and elicit at once the hearty sympathy of the audience.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Bloomsburg Opera House ,Monday, December 12th.

A unique calendar clock was put in the Post Office on Wednesday through C. E. Savage, watchmaker and jeweler. At the base of the clock are three cylinders, which make a quarter movement every five minutes. Upon every quarter of the cylinder is placed a business card of some merchant. Thus the cards of these different business firms, appear every five minutes. It is an eight day clock, and is said to be an excellent time keeper.

St. Nicholas' headquarters are at Gilmore's toy store. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the great variety of things calculated to make the little folks happy on Christmas that can be seen there. There are six large rooms full, containing sleds, carts, dolls, games, childs' furniture, menageries, cars, rocking horses, mechanical toys, dishes, tree ornaments, and thousands of other things. The prices are so low that everybody can find something that will please their children. Go and examine, and you will be satisfied. [3t

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room" Company commenced their week's engagement at the Windsor last night to a packed house, standing room being sold after eight o'clock. To judge by the hearty laughter and vigorous applause, the audience thoroughly enjoyed the performance from beginning to end. The characters of Joe Morgan, Sample Swichell, Harvey Green, and Mehitable, were all well taken, but Little Sophie as Mary Morgan was the favorite. The balance of the cast was well taken by members of the company.—*Boston Herald.*

Bloomsburg Opera House Monday, Dec. 12.

A fine line of hanging and stand lamps at Mercer's.

At the regular meeting of Ent Post 250 G. A. R. on last Friday evening the following officers were elected to serve for the next year:

Post commander, C. P. Sloan (Reelected); Senior vice commander, R. Stiles; Junior vice commander, F. R Gilmore; Chaplain, W. R. Coffman; Quartermaster, W. R. Ringrose (Reelected); Surgeon, P. S. Moyer; Officer of day, Isaiah Holden (Reelected); Officer of the Guard, John Farver; Ordinate Sergeants, N. W. Fowler; Representative to State Convention, C. S. Fornwald; Alternate, B. F. Hicks.

Books in sets, single one or any way to suit you at Mercer's,

The best show that has visited Bloomsburg this season, "Muggs' Landing," held the boards at the Opera House last Monday evening. The play is a very laughable and most enjoyable one and the actors are all good. Besides being funny, there are dramatic and thrilling situations in the play. Miss Viola Allen as "Little Muggs" was vivacious and charming and fairly took the audience by storm. Her dancing was graceful and her singing good. Albert Denier and Will J. Mason as Asa Beck, a land agent, and Soger Judson, were both very funny, and the remainder of the company took their parts well. If Muggs' Landing ever comes to Bloomsburg again they should be greeted by a packed house.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 6, 1887:

Mrs. S. Boston, James Buttler, Mary E. Clark, Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. James E. Cox, Mr. J. H. Christman, Miss Lusey Diges, Miss Ella G. Girton, Albert Hullslander, Mr. and Mrs. Witmer Johnson, Miro Amone Madenr, W. F. Stohull, Ambrose Shuman, Mr. Robert Walter.

CARDS.

Mr. Amos Haycock, J. W. Knouse, Miss Effie Shultz.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The following dispatch appeared in the Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday:

BLOOMSBURG, December 5.—Owing to the continued ill-health of Judge Elwell President Judge Pershing was called from Schuylkill to-day to hold the regular session of court. The trial list is unusually large, and it is likely that extra sessions will have to be held to finish the business. Judge Elwell's indisposition is of a serious nature, and for some time past he has had to depend on the assistance of his brethren of the bench in neighboring counties.

Judge Elwell's friends will be pleased to know that the above is untrue so far as his health is concerned. He is much better in every way, and is rapidly improving, and there is little doubt that by spring he will be able to resume his duties on the bench As will appear by the court proceedings, he presided in court all day on Monday, charged the grand jury, delivered several opinions, and heard motions Most of the cases on the argument list have been disposed of, or continued because they were not ready to be heard, and the trial list is not unusually large, in fact would be unusually small if almost the entire list for September had not been continued by the attorneys, on account of the inconvenience of the Opera House for trying cases. As for extra sessions, such a thing has not entered the mind of any one, as there is not the slightest occasion for them.

For a Christmas present go to Mercer's.

Do not forget to go and see the Chinese Students' Company, next Saturday evening, December 10, at the Reformed church, as it will afford a rare opportunity to see real Chinese people—a real Chinaman, accompanied by his wife, a genuine small-footed Chinese lady, and their two Chinese children. They all appear dressed in real Chinese costumes, sing Chinese songs, play on Chinese musical instruments, and illustrate a Chinese wedding. There will also be a "Curio Art Exhibition," containing a grand collection of Chinese and Japanese wonders, oddities, works of art, &c. It will evidently be, as nearly as possible, as the bills state, like an excursion to China. One ticket admits to both entertainment and exhibition. The tickets are being offered for sale, at a comparatively low price, by the ladies conducting the enterprise. In connection with the entertainment, the ladies will provide a supper, at which, tea made by the Chinese themselves will be dispensed, and a Chinese napkin, as a souvenir will be furnished to each one partaking. You may also try to handle chopsticks, if you wish.

In the way of preparing for the above novel and interesting entertainment, the ladies who have it in charge, will begin by serving a supper on Friday evening, December 9, in the study and lecture room of the church. They will be ready to receive guests as early as 5 o'clock p. m., and provide them with oysters in almost any style, together with other seasonable dishes. If you want a plate of oysters, served under pleasant auspices, step 'round to the Reformed church on Friday evening.

Ten Days in a Mad House.

This is a very interesting book, in which is rehearsed the experience of Miss Bly while in the Insane Asylum of New York for ten days. Through the solicitation of the New York *World* Miss Bly feigned insonity and entered the asylum Sept. 22, 1887. The inhuman treatment of the patients by the officials as portrayed by Miss Bly seem almost incredulous, but when we read statements which follow we were lead to believe them only too true. As a result of Miss Bly's exposure $1,000,000 additional has been appropriated to carry on the work of caring properly for the insane.

It is a curious fact, that out of the millions of people in Europe and America who regularly use Pond's Extract, no one ever hears it said that it is not a good medicine, On the contrary the people praise it constantly, and say it is one of the best remedies in the world for piles, catarrh, sore throat, neuralgia and all kinds of pain, inflammations and hemorrhages. Avoid imitations. Examine the bottle carefully.

Horses, Cattle and Chickens.

For colic and grubs, for lung fever, cough or hide-bound, I give Simmons Liver Regulator in a mash twice a day. You can recommend it to every one having stock as the best medicine known for the above complaints. In using it with my chickens, for cholera and gapes, I mix it with the dough and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have lost none where the Regulator was given promptly and regularly. E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Ga.

I give honor to whom it is due. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's disease and gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for book how to cure kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. nov25d4t

A crown will not cure the headache, nor a golden slipper the gout, but if the headache comes from catarrh, Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream will give immediate and lasting relief. It is the best remedy. 50c.

Teachers' Institute.

The next annual session of the Col. Co. Teacher's Institute will be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, during the week commencing, Monday, Dec. 26. The following distinguished instructors and lecturers haae been engaged: Dr. D. J. Waller, Dr. Edward Brooks, President of the Philadelphia School of Oratory, Prof. S. W. Neff, Phila., Rev. J. DeWitt Miller, Phila., Prof. Alex. E. Frye, Cambridge, Mass., Capt C. Straw, Wilkesbarre, H. H. Ragan, Mass., Daniel Dougherty, Philadelphia.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Espy, held a special prayer and Thanksgiving service on the evening of the 24th ult., in the M. E. Church, conducted by the President of the Union. She expressed in a few words the object of the W. C. T. U. Rev. Shultz, of the Evangelical church, addressed the meeting in strong, forcible terms, showing plainly that he was on the side of temperance, and hoping no man of his congregation would be guilty of signing a license paper, holding them more responsible than the liquor seller.

Mr. J. Creveling agreed that God and prayer were the proper weapons in this warfare, but Mr. Thos. Edgar thought all the armor must be put on, and the powder must be kept dry, that the ballot must be a weapon to destroy this monster, and that Christian people must hang together, or most assuredly their sons will hang separately.

"Five Cents a Glass" was recited in clear distinct tones by Miss Effie Fahringer.

Mrs. Whitmeyer, vice president of the Lutheran Church, feelingly spoke of the desire of every member of the Union to be an instrument in the band of God to save the young and rescue those who were already slaves from a drunkard's grave.

After singing, "No Compromise," and a prayer, the audience reluctantly dispersed, feeling the two hours well spent, and that there was a band of earnest workers in their midst, few in numbers, but strong in faith, that by the help of God their sons and daughters would be saved from this serpent that is destroying one hundred thousand every year, of the fairest and best, all over our liquor-cursed land. How can we boast it is the land of the free when so many are slaves? Are there twelve reputable men out of two hundred and sixteen voters who are willing to raise their hands and pray the Court to grant license to ruin our sons and daughters after the earnest words and prayers to Heaven of even this one night?

W. C. T. U., of Espy.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. nc nov256m

Hymeneal.

Mr. W. J. Smith, son of Sheriff Smith, and Miss Alice M. Geisinger were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Geisinger, in Fishingcreek township, on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1887, Rev. A. Houtz officiating. They were married at noon. Mr. Harvey Ash and Miss Mary Geisinger, sister of the bride, were waiters.

There were about fifty invited guests present, from Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Benton, Stillwater, Pealertown and vicinity, who witnessed the ceremony. Parents and friends congratulated the young couple and wished them a pleasant journey through life. Miss Lizzie Lewis and Miss Sarah Campbell acted as ushers.

After the minister had pronounced them man and wife, groom, bride, guests and all went to the dining-room to partake of the refreshments which had been prepared. The table fairly groaned under its weight of eatables. Every one present seemed to eat with a relish. The attendants catered to the wants of the guests. The Prothonotary is very fond of applebutter. Several of the fairer sex took slices of the wedding cake home to dream over them.

The bride was the recipient of quite a number of useful presents, such as queensware, glassware, knives and forks, spoons, towels, napkins, table cloths, counterpanes and many other articles of household use.

In the evening the young men and boys collected all the bells, tin pans, horns and drums they could find in the neighborhood and gave the bride and groom an old-fashioned drumming. They made some fine music. They were rewarded for the serenade. Mr. Smith and wife intend making their home at Stillwater, where he will follow his occupation, blacksmithing. May their wedded life be as free from care and trouble, as the sky was from clouds on the day they were married, is the wish of their friends.

ONE-WHO-WAS-THERE.

All sorts of Poison.

Mr. W F. Daley, Advertising Agent of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, writes: "Inflammatory rheumatism swelled my legs and arms to twice their natural size I suffered excruciating pain Your wonderful S S. S., made a complete cure.

Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the *Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer*, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have fully tested the virtues of Swift's Specific, both as a rheumatism cure and a tonic It has done even more than its proprietors claim for it.

Mr. Michael Long, Jr., with the Strobridge Lithographic Co, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I suffered for two years with a terrible itching and painful sores on my neck, arms, hands and fingers No physician could help me S. S. S. relieved me perfectly and I feel like a new man

Mrs. Amanda Ingle, of Gastonia, N C, writes: "My baby, when four months old, developed scrofula. He had two severe risings and sores on the neck. I sent for our family physician, who pronounced it scrofula, and prescribed S. S. S. for it. I gave the baby S S S, and it soon got the disease under control. The sores are healed, and the baby is well and healthy. I know S. S. S. saved its life, and I told our doctor so. He is a regular physician, and prescribed S. S S for the baby as soon as he saw it had scrofula.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GEISINGER.—On Thursday, December 1, 1887, at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William J. Smith to Miss Alice M. Geisinger, both of Fishingcreek township.

DIED.

RODGERS.—In Orange township, on the 24th of November, Mr. William Rodgers, a native of England, aged 62 years.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 5, 1887.

Extra stir among Table and Piano Covers. Prices have been tumbling a little. Hardly the time you look for such a happening—Christmas three weeks away and these just the welcomest, cheerfulest things to sunshine a room with.

Rich French Tapestry 6-4 Covers, colors quiet as those of frost-touched leaves, $2 and $2.50; originally $3.50 and $4.50.

Very heavy French Silk Noil Petit Point Tapestry, long knotted fringe. Luxurious, shadow-scattering things; tints of the Orient, $4.50 and $5 for 6-4; have been $8 and $8.50. Two patterns on grounds of

garnet black blue ecru

Less pretentious, but almost as pretty, Scotch Tapestry Covers, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8x10, and 8x12, down 10 and 15 per cent.

Jute Velour. Nap so stiff and springy it won't mat under pressure. As plushy as plush till you touch it. And the colors! Blue and gold and crimson are never bluer and goldener and crimsoner than in Jute Velour; and they stay bright—

Piano covers, 8x12 ft., $16, from $20.00.
Table covers, 6-4, $5 75.
Tinsel Stitched Table Covers, $7, from $8.
Solid Tinsel Bordered, $9 and $10, from $12.

Plush Table and Piano Covers, vined and leafed and flowered with gay embroidery, $13 up.

Plush Scarfs, $6 up.

Handsome Cloths, border-burdened with neat designs in variegated silk—

Table, 75c to $5.
Piano, $3.50 to $12.50.

Chenille Covers, softly, silkily beautiful. Styles and styles and styles.

Moquette Mats after the fashion of Oriental saddlebags—fringed round with braided tails every couple of inches; 22½ inches square inside of fringe, $3.50, $4.50.

Lots and lots of covers that we haven't had a peep at. And we have hardly stirred from our tracks in one corner of the long, wide Upholstery Gallery.

Four Suitings that stand for long, heaped counters full of the medium-priced Dress Goods:

Mixed Tricot; the downy fuzz of fine wool on its buckskinny face. Full 52 in. 10 colors. 75c, from $1.

50-in. silk-and-wool clusterline Plaid. A $1 stuff for 62½c. Sprinkled with bright specks of silk and a glance of silk in the plaid threads. 5 colors.

All-wool Pin Check. Modest, quiet. 10 colors. 52 in., 75c.

50-in. all-wool Mixture. Jumbled checks spattered and dashed by bits of color that dodge in and out like sunbeams on dewdrops. 75c.

We stand behind every Seal Skin Cloth garment we send out—the cloth, the making, the fit. There are humbugs, plenty of them. The only safe way is to buy of the dealer whose word you can trust. Our $50 and $55 Coats and Wraps are the tip toppest in every way, but no truer in worth, work, or finish than the ones for least.

Seal Cloth surprises—

Lister's Real Seal Cloth Newmarkets, 56 and 58 inches long, Tailor-made, Quilted Satin Lining, with Real Seal Skin Trimmings, worth $60. $70 and $80. Our price, $35; manufacturer's loss.
Our special Lister Seal Cloth Coat, Seal-faced, $25.
Our celebrated Lister Seal Cloth Coat, $17 50.
Our special Lister Seal Cloth Wraps, $12, $14, and $16.
Our celebrated Lister Seal Cloth Wrap, Satin Lining, Seal Cloth Trimmings, $8.50.
Our celebrated Lister Seal Cloth Jacket, Satin-lined, $10.

About half what you must pay in some other stores for the same values.

A new Cloaking. Heavy weight, solid fur back. Six quiet stripes and 4 modest plaids. 54 inches, $2. Your eyes and finger tips tell you it is extra good for the money. 28 ounces to the vard, the maker says. We haven't weighed it, but it looks every ounce of that. A Cloaking that will stand grief.

A Dress Pattern gift is a little more presentable in a box than in a bundle. The neater the box the more presentable. The trimmest, neatest boxes we have ever put Dress Patterns in are on some of the counters to-day. Half a dozen tints. Box and pattern (8 yards), from $4 to $10.

A new lot of 2000 Umbrellas. The best for the money we have ever had—

26-inch, natural handles, $1.50.
28-inch, natural handles, $1.75.
26-inch, silver and gold mountings, $2.00.
28-inch, silver and gold mountings, $2.25.

They are of the very best quality of Helvetia, a mixture of silk and wool that is likely to outwear two or three ordinary Silk Umbrellas.

We give a big share of space to Books for young folks. Bigger this year than ever before. Better filled with better Books. More and better for the old folks, too. Your task will be what to pick where so much is so good.

BOOK NEWS is a key to the choice of Books. It unlocks

WANAMAKER'S.

the mystery of every New Book. With BOOK NEWS in hand, if you go wrong in choosing a Book the blame is yours. 5 cents, 50 cents a year. December number (88 pages), full of illustrations now ready.

If you are thinking of a Holiday-present Book, or a Book for your library, send for our new 32-page Book Catalogue. Free to any address.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

You will find full lines of towels, table linens, napkins, counterpanes, &c., all suitable for presents at Clark & Son's.

Call at Dentler's and see the Crescent heel plate for rubbers.

Just the article for a nice present for wife, mother or daughter is one of those nice silk dress patterns at Clark & Son.

If you need fine woolen underwear call at Evans & Eyer's. They have the best in Bloomsburg.

Sewing baskets, stands, placques, easels, pocket books, purses, bags, writing pads, fine lamps, oder stands, &c., at Clark & Son's.

Blankets! Blankets!! Our lot as low as 1.50 per pair. H. W. Sloan.

We show plush coats, wraps, newmarkets, raglans, jackets, &c., any of which would make a nice present. Clark & Son.

Matteawan felt slippers at Dentler's are best for winter.

It will pay to call and see Clark & Son's display of Holiday goods at popular prices.

Finest line of woolen underwear ever brought to town at Evans & Eyer's clothing store.

PHOTO ALBUMS, PHOTO ALBUMS In plush, leather, photo shades &c. Call and see. Large assortments, lowest prices. See our $1.39 plush album. Clark & Son.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

BOOKS, BOOKS. Full lines now open at Clark & Son's at lowest prices. See the new book cards from 20c to $4.50 Fine books new. All the popular books by popular authors, books for children, autograph albums, scrap books, &c., at prices it will pay you to call and see. Clark & Son.

High top light weight gum boots at Dentler's.

Full lines of muffs for presents in seal skin, beaver, Im. seal, Im. beaver, opossum &c., and all leading furs from 50c up at Clark & Son's.

Handsome Silks and other fine Dress Goods for Christmas presents at H. W. Sloan's.

OUR HOLIDAY GOODS ARE NOW OPEN. CLARK & SON.

Raven Gloss Shoe Dressing is best for fine shoes at Dentler's.

Do not fail to see our line of Christmas goods. Clark & Son.

Elegant assortment of Christmas Handkerchiefs for ladies, gentlemen and children at H. W. Sloan's.

You will find the best value for the money in silk and cashmere mufflers at Clark & Son's Large lines, lowest prices—Clark & Son.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

A lot of fancy chinaware now open at Clark & Son's for Holiday gifts. At Clark & Son's.

Towanda light and heavy boots at Dentler's.

You will find full lines of Holiday goods suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's.

Those slippers at Dentler's make nice Christmas presents.

You will find full lines of gold rings, lace pins, cuff buttons, scarf pins, gold thimbles, &c. Full line of Roger's fine silverware all at lowest prices at Clark & Son's.

Sankey's Life of Leather makes boots water proof, at Dentler's.

You will find vases, clocks, checkerboards, dominoes, whisp holders, dressing cases, manicure cases, silver and gold thimbles, ash receivers, brass goods, smoking sets &c., &c, at Clark & Son's, suitable for gifts.

When in need of anything in the way of boots, shoes or rubbers call at Dentler's where you have the best and largest stock to select from. Prices low as the lowest.

A fine new line of Sleeve Buttons, Pins and Chains. H. W. Sloan.

You will find the most complete line of Silk, Gloria and Helvetia umbrellas with gold, silver and natural handles suitable for Christmas gifts at Clark & Son's.

Felt boots at Dentler's popular shoe emporium.

You will find complete lines of all kinds of goods suitable for Christmas presents at Clark & Son's at popular prices.

New Dress Buttons and Clasps at H. W. Sloan's.

See our line of hankerchiefs from 1 c. up at Clark & Son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

After trying all the other plasters, salves, lotions, get relief and cure by using a *Hop Plaster*.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

WHAT AM I TO DO?—The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhoea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the stomach. To correct all this if not to effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

GREAT DISPLAY

—OF—

CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Dry Goods and Notion Department.

Dress goods, shawls and coats, for ladies, misses and children.

Goods to make up,
Painted plushes,
India silks,
Pongee silks,
Chenille,
Tinsel,
Filo-selle,
Outline cotton,
Knitting silk,
Plush ornaments,
Plain silk cords,
Piney pillows,
Linen scrims,
Fine white and cream laces,

Illuminated plushes, $1 to $2 yd.,
Figured silks,
26 shades satin,
Arrasene,
Pearl chenille,
Embroidery silk,
Outline silk,
Outline linen,
Plush balls, 15 and 20c.,
Metal ornaments,
Chenille cords,
Cotton scrims,
Plain and fancy ribbons,

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

Hemstitched doylies, hemstitched tray covers, momie cloth and fine linen doylies, tidies, splashers, tray covers, scarfs, toilet sets, in plain and open work, pillow shams, yard square, 25c. pair.

Thousands of Handkerchiefs.

Children's, 5c. to 25c. Ladies' fine linen, 10c. to $1 each. Hemstitched, embroidered and scolloped edges. Men's all linen hemstitched, 18c., 25c. to $1.

HUNDREDS OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.

Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $2.
Linen towels, 25c. to $2.50 per pair.
Napkins, 75c. to $5 doz.
Embroidered pillow shams, $5 pair.
Silk tidies.
Ladies' 25c. cashmere gloves, 17c.
Suspenders.
Gents' ties.

Mufflers, 50c. to $5.
Linen table covers, with napkins to match, $5 to $8 set.
Embroidered aprons, 65c. to $2.
Muffs.
Kid gloves.
Boys' ties.

Book Department.

Children's toy books, in paper and linen.
Chatterbox, 75c.
Young America, 50c.
Large line 12 mos., 35c.
E. P. Roe's books,
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 85c.
Foster's Story of the Gospel, 45c.
Doris Bible Gallery, $1.75.
Christmas booklets, up to $5 each, are the new goods to take place of cards.
Books in sets, Dickens, Elliot, &c.

Illustrated books at our usual low prices, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c., $1.00 to $2.50.
Wide Awake, 50c.
Gilt edge, Redline Poets, 58c.
The Elsie Books.
Foster's Story of the Bible, 90c.
Woods' Natural History, 65c.
America Illustrated, $1.25.
Finely bound poems.
Christmas cards, 1c. up.

A full line of small 4to. illustrated poems. The Song of the River, Rock me to Sleep, Mother, Abide with me, &c., &c., 25c. to $2.50.

BIBLES,
HYMNALS,
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

Autograph albums,
Photograph albums, 34 kinds, all new, silk plush, from $1 up. Leather, $1.25 up.
Plush toilet boxes,
Writing desks, from 50c. up.
30 styles whisk broom holders, from 25c. up,
Plush toilet sets, from 75c. to $12,
Plush manicure sets,
Wood, plush and metal photograph frames,

Scrap albums,
Music rolls and holders,
Photograph album easels,
Plush work boxes, 75c. up,
Plush novelties, from 25c. up,
Writing pads, from 40c. up,
Plush and metal cuff and collar boxes,
Plush shaving sets, from $1.50 up,
Plush work boxes, 75c. to $8.
Wood and plush framed mirrors,
Bronzed statuettes,
Paul E. Wirt fountain pens.

BAZAR GOODS.

This line of goods the most attractive in the store, and especially suitable for class presents. Beautiful novelties, 10c. to $1.25 each.

PURSES,
POCKETBOOKS,
CARD CASES,
POCKET COMPANIONS.

Rogers' silverplated ware in:
Forks,
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Nut cracks,
Butter knives, 25 and 35c.,
Maher & Grosh knives,

Spoons,
Sugar shells,
Nut picks,
Knives,
Children's sets, 75c. to $2 each,
Scissors.

China Department.

Grand Display of China.

Toilet sets,
Chamber sets,
Tea sets,
Dinner sets,
Tete-a-tete sets,
Cologne sets.

Japanese Ware,
Hanging Lamps.

Almost an endless variety in kinds and styles. Be sure to see this stock and prices before making any purchases.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Houses We Live In

TWO MATERIALS THAT WILL PLAY A LARGE PART IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

With every successive century the proportion of well built houses has increased, the luxuriousness of the dwellings of the rich has become magnified, and more and more of what once were the luxuries of the rich have become the property of the comparatively poor. Fireplaces, furnaces, stoves, cheap glass, and ample sash windows, plenty of water for the turning of a tap, all the appliances of the plumber, and, finally, gas and electricity have crowded upon us, and make the modern house, even when intended for a family in moderate circumstances, a more complex affair by far than the castle of a robber Baron of the middle ages.

The shortcomings of our houses, writes Mr. W. N. Lockington in the Philadelphia *American*, arise from the very plethora of inventions and complexities crowded into them. Most of these are so new that we have not learned how to make the best use of them; how to extract beauty from them—have not, in fact, digested them. Past ages had fewer comforts, but they were well-digested, and beauty was given to the useful article. The Roman candelabrum held only a rude oil-lamp, yet it was a more æsthetic object than our modern electric lamps, because thought was lavished on its form. When the electric lamp is as familiar to us as the oil-lamp was to the Romans, perhaps we may have learned how to make it an artistic object.

Moreover, our houses are not, as regards their construction, abreast either of the engineering or sanitary science of the age. This is largely due to the existence of the practice of house manufacture by speculators, who wish to give as much as possible at the smallest possible expense; and still more largely to the love of ostentation and lack of knowledge of construction or sanitation on the part of the house-buying and house renting public.

The decadence of style, so much regretted by that class of articles who love to look backward, is not worth sighing for. This is the necessary result of a world-wide civilization, and probably the prelude to a universal style. When, after oscillating from fashion to fashion, we have chosen from the styles of past ages all that is suitable to modern purposes, when the now started toward the honest use of materials has culminated in the most suitable as well as most honest use of them; and when we have learned to throw a web of beauty around those new additions to our comfort which our romanticists and mediævalist now consider inartistical and unpoetical; then a new and universal style will be evolved.

In the meantime we are crude. We do not drain our basements thoroughly, nor construct our plumbing and drainage as well as we know how to do it; we neglect to provide damp courses against the ascent or damp, or to construct our brick or stone walls hollow for the same purpose; we make our floors of inch boards laid upon planks set on edge, though we know that by so doing we are building harbors for vermin and laying fuel for flame; we build crazy, unrestful roofs, full of peaks and gutters, though we are sure that it will be hard to keep them weather proof; and we line our rooms with matchwood mouldings and wainscotings in order to shelter our insect foes and give fire a free sweep. Partitions between rooms are still built of wooden studs though lime blocks and porous and hard terra-cotta are all well-known and comparatively cheap materials, and would be cheaper were they more in demand; staircases are built most flimsily of thin wood, and often rest against wooden partitions; water-closets are combined with bath rooms, so that only one person can be accommodated at a time; and no provisions are made for ventilation.

Some of these faults are the result of a passing fashion for the ways of the eighteenth century, but none of them are in harmony with the science and progress of the last quarter of the nineteenth, and none of them are essentially artistic or are capable of a better artistic effect than can be produced by a more scientific and rational construction.

The age of compo has passed away—we no longer cover rough brick or stone walls with consuls and plasters of stucco; the reign of the American "country vernacular', of jig-saw scrolls, "rustic" boarding, clap-boards and painting in assorted colors, is nearly over, but we have yet much to learn before stone, brick and solid wood, terra-cotta and other fire-proof or slow-burning materials are used correctly and artistically, before our houses are proof against the gases from ground and sewer; and before our ornament is that which bests suits its situation.

Two well-known materials, one used at present to some extent in house-building, the other now chiefly employed as a decoration, will probably play a large part in the house-construction of the future.

These are glass and paper. The former is harder and stronger than iron, so much so that already it has been used for railroad beds; it can be made semi transparent, so as to let in light without permitting clear vision, or entirely opaque by proper admixture of its components; and it is the most clean and imperishable of substances. Glass may thus come into play in the better class of houses, while the houses of the relatively poor may be made more roomy and comfortable by the general use of slabs or sheets of pulped vegetable fibre or paper—the cheapest of materials, and one which is both cleanly and enduring when properly made and treated.

Boys Playing Anarchist and Judge.

From the Petrolia Record.

Five boys who arrived early at the Sheakley school, about a week ago, put in the spare time by having an Anarchist trial, the three smaller and younger boys being the Anarchists and the two older ones the judge and executioner. The three were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Ropes were procured and attached to the ceiling, a long board was placed on chairs beneath them, the ropes were adjusted around the necks of the boys and at a signal from the judge the sheriff jerked away the chairs and down the little fellows came in a manner which dispelled their mirth and produced immediate insensibility. The judge and sheriff were so frightened by the distorted appearance of the boys' faces that they cut them down as quickly as possible. Two of them recovered at once, but the youngest and smallest had his neck so badly lacerated by the rope that it was some time before he regained consciousness. Fearing punishment for their almost fatal act, the boys succeeded in keeping the matter a secret for several days, and even at this time but a few know of the scene enacted.

"The School for Scandal."

HUMOROUS AND ENTERTAINING LECTURE BY DR. TALMAGE.

"There are," said the popular preacher, "schools and colleges and universities all over the land, some with large numbers of students and thousands of alumni, but the largest school is the school for scandal. There are scandals about ministers, scandals about attorneys, scandals about merchants, scandals about city and State officials and, in point of fact, scandals about everybody. There are people who will falsify eternally. There are in every country large factories of falsehood, which run night and day. Have you ever examined the general outline of an out-and-out liar and marked his proportions? Anatomical justice has never been slave to a lie. It exists everywhere. It thrives well in every climate, but it generally attains perfection in the temperate zone. It lives on buns, bananas and ice cream and its drink is anything from water to alcohol. It is a terrible monster and would at one time have destroyed the Father of His Country but he beat it off with his hatchet.

"It is the healthiest of all monsters, and is distinguished for its longevity. It travels about incessantly, and every morning, after skipping the Atlantic or thousands of miles of our own country we have it at our breakfast tables. Keenness of nostrils is also a characteristic of it, and it can scent a slander fifty miles ahead. It has one ear open to the east and another to the west, and all the tittle-tattle of the world pours into them like vinegar through a funnel. The monster has a throat large enough to swallow anything—round, square, angular, transparent or opaque. It generally goes in a flock with others of its kind, and when one charge is made against a man it is usually followed by a swarm of them. Kill one and there are twelve left to act as pall-bearers and one to preach the funeral sermon.

"Many of the students and graduates in the school for scandal are spoken of as whisperers, because the information they have to convey is usually conveyed in a whisper. These whisperers are always first-class liars. They are either masculine or feminine, with the majority inclining towards what are called the lords of creation. These whisperers are the scavingers of society, and drive their cart everywhere. The scandal mongers are to be found everywhere, but I think, their paradise is a small village of about one thousand inhabitants where everybody knows everybody else."

Leprosy in Europe.

From the St. James' Budget.

The warning voice uttered by the rector of Greatham, in the *Times*, as to the spread of leprosy, brings us face to face with a terrible danger, as little understood or experienced by Englishmen as is the black death of the sweating sickness. To most of us leprosy is happily only a name, associated mainly with Scriptural incidents which seem scarcely more remote from ourselves than the disease itself. Yet there can be no doubt that this malady, one of the most hideous that afflicts mankind, is actually among us at this moment, that its tendency is to keep a firm foothold wherever it shows itself, and that it is constantly widening the area of its dreadful influence.

According to Archdeacon Wright, the disease is being spread all over the world by Chinese emigrants. They have carried it to California, New Brunswick, the Cape of Good Hope and the Sandwich Islands, where it was previously unknown; and either they have brought it into Europe themselves or it has been brought by Europeans who have been in contact with them. All the specialists in skin disease in Paris are said to have lepers among their patients—soldiers, sailors, merchants, sisters of charity, missionaries and others. Epidemics of leprosy have broken out in more than one of the provinces of Spain, the disease having been brought home by sailors. There are lepers in the hospitals of London, Dublin and Glasglow, and Archdeacon Wright mentions, on authority he does not doubt, that a week or two ago there was a case of leprosy in an English village. In fact the two points to be borne in mind are themselves sufficiently suggestive of grounds for alarm, the first being that the disease itself has of late years increased in activity, and the second that, in more or less degree, it is to be found all over the world. Any accidental circumstances which might develop its virulence would at once produce a world-wide epidemic. The train is laid and needs only to be fired.

Excited Female Clerks.

From a Washington Letter.

Some feeling has been engendered among the female clerks in the Government departments against the Civil-Service Commissioners by the recent publication, under the caption "Pretty Government Clerks," of an interview purporting to have emanated from "one of the Civil-Service Commissioners." According to the publication, the Commissioner quoted refers to women in the departments as being "lazy, impudent or indifferent." He asserts that the demand for them is decreasing because of these traits, as well as the impossibility of getting rid of them. They are, he is reported as saying, always crying for promotions and after they get them are satisfied only for a short time, when they are around again with tears in their eyes asking for something else. According to him they are never satisfied. This attack on the lady clerks has created no little indignation. It was generally supposed to have been the opinion of the entire commission, which has consequently come in for a good deal of animadversion. Commissioners Edgerton and Lyman, at least, are much incensed that the reputed interview should have appeared. It far from expresses their views, and they only await a meeting of the entire commission before making a statement. The assertions alleged to have been made by one of their number are, in their opinion, manifestly false, and the act of publishing them they regard as exceedingly ill-judged. Speaking of lady clerks in the departments Commissioner Edgerton said to-day: "I know that there are women employed under the Government who would adorn any household in the land. In intellect, culture and refinement many of them are the peers of those not forced to earn a livelihood. There is a divinity of virtue enveloping the majority of them that should make all honest men hesitate to defame their characters. There are good and bad in every class, but the majority should not be made to suffer for the faults of the few. The defenceless condition of these poor women, forced to earn their bread when they are better adapted to domestic life, should secure them immunity from wanton attacks."

She Walks in Her Sleep.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF A SOMNAMBULIST FROM WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, December 4.—Mrs. Rebecca Eldridge, living on Main street has had some remarkable adventures, during the past week in somnambulism. Mrs. Eldridge's family consists of a son, George, about 19 years old, and a daughter, Mamie, aged about 16. There is also in the house H. A. Steward, a clerk, who works at nights, and has been a prominent actor on each occasion on which Mrs Eldridge has been attacked with a somnambulistic fit.

On Tuesday morning last as Mr. Steward entered the house he saw Mrs. Eldridge coming down the stairs. She wore her night dress only and walked firmly as though bent on some fixed errand. Her eyes were wide open but she did not seem to see Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Eldridge advanced straight to the hat-rack and taking her hat put it on and went to the front door to go out. Mr. Steward then spoke to her and asked her where she was going. She said in a childish voice: "I am going to church. I must go to church and I am afraid I will be late." The other members of the household were aroused and Mrs. Eldridge was placed in bed. On the following day she was told of her nocturnal wanderings, but remembered nothing of the occurrence.

On Wednesday morning she had a far more serious and startling experience. It was about 3 A. M when Mr. Stewart returned home and the weather was intensely cold. He found that the trap-door, opening from the attic on the roof, was wide open, and he saw Mrs. Eldridge standing on the roof of W. L. Looms' house next door. She had gained the roof of her own house and then must have stepped or jumped in the darkness across the intervening space, fully three feet wide. She had two bundles under her arm. One contained plush dress goods and the other muslins. She was rescued after great difficulties. Yesterday morning when Mr. Steward got home he found the front door open. He ran up stairs and aroused Miss Eldridge, who found that her mother was not in bed. Her son George was called, and after notifying the police to be on the lookout for her, Mr. Steward and George Eldridge started out to find her. They searched all over the neighborhood and it was nearly daybreak before they found her in the Hollenback Cemetery. She had no clothes on but her night-dress and hat, and was almost frozen to death. She was still asleep and talking to herself.

Industrial Education.

The following resolutions passed the Senate May 17th 1887—the House, May 18th and was signed by Governor Beaver May 19th 1887.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission consisting of not more than five persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, to make inquiry and report to the Legislature at its next session, by bill or otherwise, respecting the subject of industrial education including an examination of the extent to which it is already carried on in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, the best means of promoting and maintaining it in its several grades, whether by State or local action alone, or by both combined, how far it is possible or desirable to incorporate it into the existing system of public instruction, the best method of training teachers for such schools or departments, and what changes, if any, are required in the existing system of normal schools to enable them to provide such training or to meet more fully the needs of the system of public instruction as now organized in this State, with such other inquiries as the commission may itself institute or be requested by the Governor to undertake. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, except for necessary expenses and clerk hire actually incurred, and approved by the Governor."

In pursuance of the above and foregoing resolution the following gentlemen have been appointed by the governor to serve upon the said commission: George W. Atherton, LL. D. President of the State college, A. H. Fetterolf Ph. D. President of Girard college, Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph. D. Kutztown, Pa., George J. Luckey, Esq Pittsburg Pa., Col. Theodore W. Bean, Norristown, Pa.

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Send 6 cents for a beautiful colored picture, the "Moorish Girl."
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COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine. Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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1888

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ILLUSTRATED.

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BLANK BOOK MAKER
RULER AND BINDER.
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ELY'S CREAM BALM contains no injurious drugs and has no offensive odor.

You will Save
Money,
Time,
Pain,
Trouble,
AND WILL CURE
CATARRH
By using
ELY'S
Cream Balm

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS,

Office, 235 Greenwich St., New York City. [dec9d4t.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists. d4tdec9.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C Send for circular nov25d4t.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 844 Broadway, N. Y. nov25d4t.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION

When death was hourly expected from consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, mentioning this paper. nov25d4t.

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Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING, whether deafness is caused by colds, fevers or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. Music, conversation, even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Write to F. HISCOX, 849 Broadway, Cor. 14th St., New York, for illustrated book of proofs free. nov25d4t.

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WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and appetite, and all forms of General Debility it is an unequaled specific remedy. BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by druggists. WINCHESTER & CO., 162 William street, New York. nov25d4t

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ONLY SORT
Guaranteed Genuine by Baron Liebig.

Highly recommended as a nightcap instead of alcoholic drinks.

Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue across Label.

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Cures the worst cases, also Hay Fever, Bronchitis and all head and throat troubles, restores hearing, smell and taste, great relief to consumptives, often cures them. It is nature's own remedy. It has cured us and thousands of others, after trying everything else. It will positively cure you. Price 50 cents, in stamps, by mail. MILLS & CO., 39 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. n25-3ms

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

nov25a cxcofms.

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PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH NOW ACCOMPLISHED. Every lady should know. Send stamp. BAKER REM. CO., Box 84 Buffalo, N.Y. PERSIAN BLOOM, Best Complexion Beautifier, Skin Cure and Blemish Eradicator known. Send stamp for trial package. Address as above. nov25n.c&coly.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58		11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54		12 20	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17		12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 38	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6.55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	...	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 08	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 5
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	1 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 2	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.51; Wilkes-Barre, 5.00 p m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m. Sunbury 5.10p.m

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 5:05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5:30 p m. Sunbury, 6:25 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE,

When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DUCHOINE'S Celebrated FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov25n.c&coly.

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JUST OPENED.

I am offering great bargains in the following dress goods: Delaines, Flannels, Plaids, Cashmeres, Heavy Coatings, with Trimmings and Buttons to match, Opera Flannels, Velveteens, Dress Goods of every description, with Braids and Trimmings to match. Women's Misses and Children's Hood's, all styles, Shawls, &c. Women's Shoes, $1.00 up.

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

very large stock. Men's Suits, $5.00 up. Overcoats, $4 75 up. Men's Shoes and Boots, Horse Blankets, Robes, Bells, Trunks, Valises, Bed Blankets, Comfortables, &c.

My stock is complete in every branch and would respectfully solicit your patronage. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. You will find goods at my store not kept in this place. Styles latest, on account of visiting the markets last. Prices cannot be beaten in the city.

J. J. McHENRY, Benton, Pa.

nov

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

"The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Mater, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*

M&JSPerrine

For sale by all druggist and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

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FOR SALE BY DRUGGIST AND ALL DEALERS

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Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS
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FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ORANGES,
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BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
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C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS

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GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine,* the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.